EXHIBIT 1

Pages 1 - 27

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable William H. Alsup, Judge

GOOGLE LLC,

Plaintiff,

VS.) NO. C 20-06754 WHA

SONOS, INC.,

Defendant.

San Francisco, California Thursday, November 19, 2020

TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC PROCEEDINGS

TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff:

QUINN, EMANUEL, URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLP

50 California Street, 22nd Floor San Francisco, California 94111

BY: CHARLES K. VERHOEVEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

MELISSA J. BAILY, ATTORNEY AT LAW LINDSAY M. COOPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

For Defendant:

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

The Orrick Building 405 Howard Street

San Francisco, California 94105

BY: CLEMENT S. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

(APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

Reported Remotely By: Ana M. Dub, RMR, RDR, CRR, CCRR, CRG

CSR No. 7445, Official U.S. Reporter

APPEARANCES: (CONTINUED) For Defendant: ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP 777 South Figueroa Street, Suite 3200 Los Angeles, California 90017-5855 BY: ALYSSA CARIDIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW Also Present: Joseph Shear, Google

forum. That's not forum shopping. That is a legitimate choice of forum where they have a substantial presence and where the time to trial allows us to get to trial quickly.

Yes, they would like to go to trial much more slowly.

They would prefer a venue where they don't have to face a quick trial, absolutely.

And Mr. Verhoeven, my learned colleague, says that, you know, once we decide we're going to be in Texas or we file, they have the right to challenge it. They sure do. But the proper way to challenge it is through a 1404(a) motion brought in western Texas, through a motion to transfer.

And, Your Honor, by the way, if you grant our motion, they can still do that. There's nothing about this court declining declaratory judgment jurisdiction that prohibits them from bringing a motion to transfer in front of that court. So they absolutely do, if they think this is a more convenient venue, have the right to file a motion to transfer in that district. And if they can show that this district is clearly more convenient, which they cannot, then the case would be transferred.

But to accuse us of forum shopping and saying that that district has absolutely no connection is just wrong. They have a thousand engineers there.

And, Your Honor, he says: Well, you know, the only connection Sonos can point to is the cloud infrastructure, and

the cloud infrastructure doesn't have a connection.

Your Honor, I think that's a gross oversimplification.

Two of the patents-in-suit are what we call our cloud queue patents, and they deal with exactly how music streaming on a cloud gets transferred between a device, let's say a cell phone, and a speaker and how do you take a queue that's queued up in the cloud and transfer that queue of music from one device to another. And that inherently deals with the structure, function, and operation of the cloud infrastructure.

And that cloud infrastructure, as we understand it, is, in fact, developed in Austin. And we pointed out that they are recruiting for engineers for that infrastructure, for the development of that infrastructure, in Austin and that their own websites say and talk about the fact that Austin is a hub for that technology.

Now, I will readily admit that there is also accused technology that was developed in Northern California for sure. But to say that it has no connection to the lawsuit, that's absolutely, absolutely not true.

Your Honor, if I had a couple more minutes, I'd love to respond to his other points, but I do want to be respectful of your time.

THE COURT: I could have sworn that there was a Sonos lawsuit. Is it Judge Chen?

MR. ROBERTS: That's correct, Your Honor. They

And by the time we get to the point where, you know, maybe there's a vaccine and this court can start setting things for trial again, we're going to have at least a full year, if not a year and a half, of jury trials in backlog. And the notion that we're going to work through those in any kind of a timely way such that this case could get to trial in 18 months from now or anything close to it strikes me as exceptionally unlikely.

THE COURT: The comment I'm about to make falls into the category of: You might get what you wish for.

My practice, when someone seeks declaratory relief as the plaintiff that they don't infringe, is an automatic opening their doors to bone-crushing discovery because they're the plaintiff and they're the ones claiming they don't infringe.

It's the exact opposite of whenever the patent holder sues.

And you will be losing that advantage if you don't get me as your judge. I would make Google open their books, open their records, all their source code, get those people up for deposition pronto, because they're the ones seeking relief; and it would be unfair to give them relief without giving you bone-crushing discovery. So if you win this motion, you're going to lose out on that. I'll just give you that point for future reference.

And by the way, 18 months, in my view, is a long time. I usually get patent cases to trial in 12 to 14 months. Now, the

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Monday, November 23, 2020 ana M. Bub Ana M. Dub, CSR No. 7445, RDR, CRR, CCRR, CRG, CCG Official Reporter, U.S. District Court